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Bulgaria Enters the Conflict

London, Oct. 1.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Athens says: "Latest advice from Sofia, Bulgaria, point to German influence gaining ground daily. It is naturally concluded that the chances of maintaining peace in the Balkans are remote."

Petrograd, Oct. 3.—The semi-official news agency says the Russian minister has been ordered by his government to leave Sofia unless within twenty-four hours the Bulgarian government breaks with Austria and Germany and sends away the Austrian and German military officers now in Bulgaria.

London, Oct. 4.—Russia is expected to declare war on Bulgaria tomorrow, bringing the thirteenth European power into the great conflict.

London, Oct. 5.—Russia's 24-hour ultimatum to Bulgaria expired at 1 o'clock this morning having been delayed until Monday afternoon in presentation, but up to a late hour tonight, so far as was known in London, no answer had been received and none was expected.

It is understood here that King Ferdinand and his ministers are definitely committed to the Germanic allies, and, in return for territory to be ceded after the war, some ports, including Constantinople, and all that remains of European Turkey, has undertaken to assist actively in the operations against Serbia, thus hoping to open the way for the Austro-German army, the objective of which is the sea of Marmara.

The entente powers, in this belief, have landed, or are landing, a force of large proportions, said to be 70,000 men at Saloniki, which will take upon itself the duty of protecting the main railway through Serbia and Greece, and give what assistance it can to the Balkan allies should they be attacked by Bulgaria; this intervention of Greek neutrality has brought forth a formal protest from the Greek government, but, in the words of one correspondent, it "is being winked at" by the great majority of the people of Greece.

The next move devolves upon Bulgaria, and, as soon as she moves the Anglo-French troops, which are being mobilized, will be put in motion, while the fleets in the Black Sea and the Aegean will assume their appointed roles.

Paris, Oct. 6.—An Athens despatch to the Hellenic agency says: Premier Venizelos has resigned, the king having informed him that he was unable to support the policy of his ministry.

The break came because of the very pronounced pro-allies views of Premier Venizelos.

London, Oct. 7.—A new Greek cabinet, headed by Alexander Zaimis and composed of men of pro-German and pro-allies sympathies, has been appointed, and the expectation now is that unless public opinion forces the hand of the government and insists on action on the side of the allies, Greece will remain neutral.

Germans are rejoicing over the situation in Greece. Theodore Wolf, in the Tagblatt, declares it to be the heaviest blow that could have been given the policy of the entente powers and that it confronts them with an extraordinary danger.

SUCCESS OF BIG LOAN IN UNITED STATES

New York, Oct. 4.—The Anglo-French \$500,000,000 bond issue has been over-subscribed. It is possible that when the underwriters' books are closed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning it will

be found that \$50,000,000 more than needed has been spoken for. Notwithstanding many previous reports that the big issue had been over-subscribed, the total pledges up to Saturday night totalled less than \$500,000,000. Today's totals placed the sum subscribed in excess of the amount of the loan.

Both John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeler have subscribed, the former, it is reported, for \$10,000,000 to the latter, it is not disclosed. Another subscriber, it was reported tonight, was Sir Ernest Cassell, former privy counsellor and financial adviser to the late King Edward VII of England. Sir Ernest takes \$50,000,000 worth of the bonds, paying therefore with money which had, previously been and is now on deposit in this country.

Among the half-dozen or more men who have subscribed for \$1,000,000, rumor placed today the names of John Willys, automobile manufacturer; Harry Payne Whitney, and William Baye Thompson, of this city. There was no confirmation of this big payment, but reports naming these men among the subscribers were current in Wall Street where they were denied.

Already there is talk in Wall Street of the second big credit loan which it is believed England and France will have to negotiate within a few months.

RUSHING SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA BEFORE THE FREEZE UP

New York, Sept. 29.—Owing to the expectation that the Russian port of Archangel will be blocked with ice within a few weeks, arrangements are being made here for the departure of a large number of steamers heavily loaded with supplies, much of which is intended for the Russian army. Twelve of the steamers will leave here within three weeks in order to reach Archangel before the ice embargo begins. Representatives of the Russian government here say many of the vessels now engaged in the New York-Archipel service will be diverted to the Panama Canal route to Vladivostock as soon as it becomes impracticable to send goods to the White sea ports.

Notwithstanding reports that Russia is in need of shells for her big guns, manifest of cargoes leaving here for Russia do not show unusually heavy shipments of such material. The supplies going forward in greatest volume are automobiles and motor trucks, fire arms, boots, and shoes, machinery, and many kinds of iron and steel manufacturers.

GERMANY FAILS TO SATISFY UNITED STATES

Washington, Oct. 3.—Germany has failed to satisfy the request of the United States that the sinking of the Arabic with a loss of American lives be disavowed, and liability for the act assumed by the imperial government. This became known after a conference tonight between President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing, at which the latter submitted a note given him yesterday in New York by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

No announcement was made at the white house conference. Secretary Lansing said merely that it was inadvisable to comment on the situation while the negotiations were still confidential.

A special type of mine also has been devised which is laid in large fields that have proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching steamship lanes.

The German methods of supplying submarines with oil and provisions, either at sea or from concealed places along the coasts of the British Isles have been retarded and practically disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their bases at more frequent intervals, and leaves them only a comparatively short time in position and equipped for effective duty.

Failure of German Submarine Policy

Washington, Oct. 1.—Great Britain has discovered and put into effective operation means of combating the submarine which, according to official reports to the United States government, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between fifty and seven German submarines. The reports declare, that the British admiralty believed it had crippled the German submarine campaign. New methods of offense and defense that may revolutionize naval warfare have been adopted and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased it will no longer constitute the menace that it has to commerce and battle fleets.

The British censorship has prevented the disclosure of details concerning the developments. Within the last three weeks, however, confidential reports to various government departments from representatives in European capitals, of neutral as well as belligerent countries, have confirmed the British admiralty's view that an effective means of dealing with the submarine has been found.

These reports are being closely scrutinized on account of the bearing they may have upon the naval policy of the United States. They strengthen official's of the navy in their conviction that the dreadnought will be the mainstay in warfare on sea, and tend to dissipate the profound impression created by the spectacular and for a long time apparently unsuppressed operations of the German U-boats around the British Isles.

According to the reports, the destruction or capture of fifty submarines actually had been reported several weeks ago, and it was regarded as possible that the number might have reached seventy. A dinner was given recently in London, which, while not a formal state affair, was attended by high government officials, in celebration of the destruction of the fifth underwater enemy. Reports of the dinner apparently were suppressed by the censor in accordance with Great Britain's policy of keeping Germany in doubt as to how many of the boats have been destroyed.

While the greatest secrecy is observed around the means employed, the United States government has information concerning the principal methods which have been successful in meeting the German war zone campaign. A submarine telephone has been developed by which it is possible to detect the approach of a submarine by sound from observation boats or stations planted off shore connected with points in the mainland.

For the capture of these craft, whose presence has not been detected or even suspected, the government's reports describe how huge nets have been stretched across channels through which the submarine may be expected to pass and in open waters, near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships. The nets which are suspended between floats have been spread broadcast. Armed men in small boats and when the boats disappear beneath the water showing that a submarine has been entangled, the patrols concentrate at the place and when the victim comes to the surface, as it inevitably must to disengage itself, it is destroyed by gunfire or captured.

While the situation has improved to the extent that there is no danger of an immediate break in diplomatic relations, as the note affords opportunity for further negotiations it was stated reliably the final refusal by Germany to meet the American viewpoint on the Arabic case might bring about the threatened rupture.

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Exhibition of Soil Products

In Connection With Western Canada Irrigation Convention

The exhibition of products from irrigated and non-irrigated land, to be held in connection with the Western Canada Irrigation convention at Bas-sano on Nov. 23, 24 and 25, promises to attract a large number of exhibitors.

All exhibits must have been grown or produced in Western Canada by the exhibitor himself during the season of 1916. Entries must be made with R. A. Travis, secretary or B. T. May, chairman, exhibition committee, Box 120, Central, Bas-sano, not later than November 2nd. No entry fee required.

No more than two bunches or sheaves of hay or grain must be full six inches in diameter at smallest point.

Class:

1—Honors will be given by a government organization or by a club which may also include articles produced or manufactured in the district represented.

Awards

2—Best sheep. To be judged for hay, quality of stalks, leafiness and color to be considered—as well as weight of carcass. Weight and indication of profitable yield; 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.

3—Best six inch bundle of alfalfa—\$10.

4—Best pack of alfalfa seed—\$1.

Timothy

5—Best six inch bundle, quality and value for hay, being the chief consideration—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Western Ry. Grass

6—Best six inch bundle—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.

Pea

12—Best six inch bundle, value for forage—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Brome Grass

8—Best six inch bundle (value for forage)—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Red Clover

7—Best six inch bundle—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Winter Rye

9—Best six inch bundle—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Hard Winter Wheat

10—Best six inch sheaf—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

25—Best bushel threshed grain—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Hard Spring Wheat

11—Best six inch sheaf—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

28—Best bushel threshed grain—1st, \$7.50; 2nd, \$5.

Oats

12—Best six inch sheaf—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

27—Best bushel threshed grain—1st, \$7.50; 2nd, \$5.

Barley

13—Best six inch sheaf—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

28—Best bushel threshed grain—1st, \$7.50; 2nd, \$5.

Corn

14—(a) Best six ears Field Corn—1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1.00. (b) best six ears Sweet Corn—1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1.

(c) Best twelve stalks Pudder Corn—1st, \$1.00; 2nd, \$0.50.

Flax

29—Best pack of Flax Seed—1st, \$7.50; 2nd, \$5.

Potatoes

30—Best pack of Potatoes—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Sugar Beets

16—Best six specimens—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Turnips (Field Roots)

17—Best six specimens—1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1.

Onions

18—Best pack of Onions—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Cabbage

19—Best three heads—1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1.

Carrot Collection

4—From farmer's own garden. To consist of not less than six different sorts of vegetables. A reasonable quantity of each required—1st, \$7.50; 2nd, \$5.

Preserved Fruits

23—Best glass jar of preserved or canned home-grown fruit, either cultivated or wild—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Bread

22—Best two loaves home-made bread, baked by farmer's wife, sister or

Every Woman Can Use

and ought to use occasionally, a proper remedy for the headache, backache, languor, lassitude, pain and depression to which she may be subject. These troubles and others are symptoms of debility and poor circulation caused by indigestion or constipation

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are at once safe, certain and convenient. They clear the system of the bad blood. They exert a general tonic effect and insure good health and strength, so that all the bodily organs do their natural work without causing suffering. Every woman of thousands who have tried them, know that Beecham's Pills act

To Certain Advantage
With a Guinea's Box
Directions with very few & Special Values to Women
Send Remittance. In Boxes 20 cents.

W. G. CROOK

is a criminal lawyer and a criminal. He is a lawyer, but as to his being criminal I think he is a careful to quite oversee the line

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

THE GERMANS IN CANADA

Six hundred thousand German Canadians are under guard, suspicion, or espionage in the Dominion, says the New York World. As an official announcement, made at Ottawa, gives the German-Canadian population (of German birth) as 39,577, it is difficult to see how there can be 600,000 of them under surveillance. Even if the Austrians and Hungarians were included, the total would only be 160,000. But if the World's statistics are erroneous, its conclusions are interesting. It says editorially: "In view of Canadian methods, the German-Americans who plot to defeat, or embarrass American industry or diplomacy have reason to congratulate themselves that they are not under Canadian rule."

It is not the case that German Canadians are closely watched, or that a large number of them are held in detention camps. Possibly 5,000 of the enemy-born, Austrian, Hungarian, and Germans, are gathered in the concentration camps, but the great majority of them are allowed to attend to their own affairs providing they do not thrust sedition sentiments on the community. It is the opinion of many Canadians that the supervision of the enemy-born is not strict enough.

If all Canada's population of German extraction were covered by surveillance 393,000 persons would be affected, but the majority of these reside in Western Ontario, and of them the London, Ont., Advert' ser says:

The Kaiser has no friends in this Berlin, lead a banner at Berlin, Ont., where Major Gen. Sir Sam Hughes spoke to thousands, and on which occasion Berlin and Waterloo turned out en masse to speak their welcome and their active interest in the war. Berlin has again and again demonstrated in an unmistakable way the loyalty of her populace. This is remarkable upon, because Berlin has more German-Canadian citizens than perhaps any other Canadian center. The course of these people has been devotedly with the empire and against Prussianism."

JOFFRE'S TRUMP CARD

It is surprising what a difference in the average man's feelings regarding the war such news as that which came from the front a few days ago brings about. Gloomy pessimists are immediately transformed into exultant optimists.

Such a change indicates very superficial appreciation of the situation, and it is very necessary to warn all such not to expect too much all at once. There is no reason for being in the depths of despair when Joffre and French were making no move, and it is quite absurd to expect that they will sweep everything before them with a rush after accomplishing the very substantial successes now reported.

There are immense difficulties before them. Even after the Germans are forced to vacate the present line, they have three well-defined and well-fortified lines to fall back upon before they are driven from Belgium. Close military students were fairly well agreed several months ago on what these would be.

The first would start at the Holland frontier directly north of Ghent, follow the ship canal to that city and continue on the south bank of the Scheldt, a broad and deep river, through Tournai and Conde, and on to the reconstructed former French fortress of Maubeuge, and then along the line of the upper Meuse to Metz. When this is vacated the second will probably start at Antwerp, follow the Scheldt and Rupel, and then another ship canal to Brussels, then Charleroi, and then by the Sambre to Namur and the middle Meuse. The first part of the third would be the same as the second, but with a retreat eastward when the ship canal is reached, the river Dyle being followed through Malines, Louvain, and Waterloo to Namur.

Considerable ammunition will have to be used and probably many lives sacrificed before this third line of defense is carried

but this presupposes that Holland remains neutral and a movement is not made through that country. If Holland comes in, it is obvious that the expulsion of the enemy from Belgium can be made much easier.

If the Dutch have any such intentions, they should soon show their hands now. To have done so before this would simply have been to invite the fate of Belgium. They have it in their power to render a great service to the cause of civilization.

The higher French and British commanders have known perfectly well what the difficulties are, and those who have been criticizing them for not getting busy earlier should also have known, A premature move would have endangered the whole cause.

This has been pointed out by numerous British and French writers whom The Globe has quoted from time to time during the recent months of anxious waiting. But a review which appeared early in August in an Italian journal, Il Secolo, gives one an unusually clear insight into the whole matter, and is of peculiar value in that it is written by the representative of a nation which has a vital interest in the success of the Allies, but cannot be accused of trying to influence British and French opinion in particular.

This writer, after taking a trip over the whole front, points out that the delay in securing adequate munitions has been a factor in postponing the offensive, but that it is not the principal factor. At the time the article was written, the Allies were well supplied with munitions, according to this Italian, but still there was no advance.

Our strategists in Joffre's Joffre does not move, he writes, while the Russians are getting the worst of it and might recover if the enemy who is harassing them had to detach a portion of his forces from the eastern front. We may well think this is too simple and hasty a suggestion, but to have occurred to Joffre and that the fact of his not advancing hitherto may be attributed to reasons unknown to us but which are evidently for the common good.

We must not forget that the trump card in this great game will be played in France, and that great will be the responsibility of the man who, although possibly from the best of motives plays it at the wrong moment, compromising in his haste the issue of the Allied cause.

The indications are that the trump card is now to be played, and when it is we shall in all probability see how foolish has been the impatient and all-inclusive campaign that has been made and how much we have to be thankful that at the head of the Allied armies there have been men big enough not to be turned aside from their well-considered plans by popular agitation. There has been every reason for quiet confidence all along, and it is this spirit that should prevail to the end.

CALGARY LAWYERS ASSAULT VILLAGE RIGHTS IN COURT

One of the most important actions that has ever been commenced in the supreme court was started Friday morning last, in Calgary, by Messrs. Griffiths, Ford, Wright, & Miller, acting on behalf of William Clednenning and Emeralda Mitchell, on behalf of themselves and others, against the municipal corporation of the village of Delburne. In brief, the action seeks to remove from that rural municipality the right to tax the property owners. After setting out the occupations of the two plaintiffs and the land owned by them, the statement of claim says: "On October 3, 1914, the judge of the district court of the district of Red Deer pretended to confirm a tax return alleged to have been due and in arrear and unpaid and alleged to have been charged against the said lands."

There are a number of irregularities of procedure charged why this should not have been done, which, in brief, are as follows: (a) the secretary treasurer of the defendant municipality did not complete his assessment roll by May 31 in the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, and did not prepare an assessment roll which clearly set out the name of the owners and occupants of the var-

ious parcels of land nor the post office addresses of the owners;

(b) He did not deliver or mail to each person a notice of such assessment.

(c) The assessor of the defendant municipality did not post the notice as required under the Village Act.

(d) No notice of a revision meeting of the council was given to those interested.

These are the principal objections. The plaintiffs, are therefore asking that the tax enforcement against these lands be declared null and void and the costs of the action recovered.

This is an action upon the result of which will hinge similar actions in other municipalities.

GETTING EVIDENCE AGAINST ROBLIN

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—The afternoon session of the preliminary hearing of the former ministers was fully occupied with examination and cross-examination of A. W. Simon, the English architect, who drew the plans on which the parliament buildings are being constructed. Mr. Simon produced a difficult witness for the defense, and there were many objections from the crown counsel to the questions of A. J. Andrews, who conducted the cross-examination.

"You are not pursuing the ordinary course of examination," Magistrate McDonald declared to Mr. Andrews.

He has not an ordinary witness, a retarded counsel.

Under cross-examination by J. B. Coop, for the crown, Mr. Simon produced his diary, and he read extracts from it dealing with consultations with the then ministers, Mr. Horwood and others, when the buildings were planned and in the early days of construction. He said he told Mr. Caldwell that tenders would be advertised for on the original specifications, and the change from piling to caissons made later. He had been shown the tenders of Kelly and Lyall and expressed, he said, his astonishment that they were so much alike. He recommended the acceptance of the Kelly tender, being the lower, and said, "They would require a great deal of stretching."

Mr. Simon said that Horwood told him the government was making their campaign fund out of "extras."

Under cross-examination, Mr. Simon stated that he did not keep the diary at any person's suggestion. He considered that he had a "moral obligation" to make the notations, and he put down everything of importance, though there were many things not in it.

Mr. Andrews told the magistrate that his object in this line of questioning was to show that the diary was inaccurate.

The witness stated that he had endeavored to secure the approval of Mr. Horwood, as provincial architect, securing for himself the supervision of construction. This was refused him by the government, however, though he was invited to send in any suggestions he might have. He disagreed with Horwood's statement that Simon had proposed recommending for Horwood an increase of one-half per cent if he, Simon, was awarded the supervision.

Today was the twelfth day of

the preliminary trial, and there are about a dozen witnesses yet to be called by the crown, some of whom will take considerable time. R. A. Bonner, chief of the crown counsel, predicted this afternoon that the present proceedings would not conclude before the end of next week, adding that the present case promised to hold the Canadian record for lengthy preliminaries. It is not expected that the defense will introduce any evidence at this stage of the proceedings.

DR. CLARK'S SON GETS COMMISSION

Ottawa, Oct. 3—it was announced by the minister of militia tonight that Private Arthur Clark, of the Princess Patricia's, has been granted a lieutenant's commission. Lieut. Clark is son of Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, and has been continuously in service with his regiment ever since it left Ottawa over a year ago.

He is one of the dozen members of the original force who have come unclothed all through the many battles in which the Princess Patricia's have been engaged.

The regiment will be shortly gazetted as a part of the Canadian division now at the front.

Blue Ribbon

Coffee
and

Baking Powder



Ask for Blue Ribbon products and see that your dealer gives them. All Blue Ribbon goods are guaranteed to satisfy. If otherwise you may return them. Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder are the best on the market or they couldn't be sold with so strong a guarantee.

Now Showing:
Full Line of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoats.

Suits to Measure from \$17.50

D. CAMERON

TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing

Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables
Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold

Phone 143

D. W. GARNER, Prop.

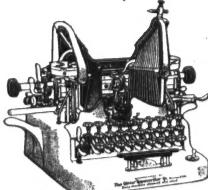
Going dates October 8th - 11th

Return limit October 15th

Full information as to fares, etc., from any C.P.R. agent, or from

R. DAWSON,

District Passenger Agent, Calgary



Reasons Why

The
OLIVER
TypeWriter

Is Superior to all others

7. Rapid Escapement The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.

8. Light, Elastic Key Touch—The key touch is wonderfully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

Farm For Sale

S. E. 1/4 8-42-26 W. 4th

Four miles west of Morningside and 10 miles north of Lacombe. The soil is black sandy loam with clay subsoil. There is a good log house and large frame barn on the property, also well located in barn. For price and terms apply.

**National Trust Co., Ltd.,
EDMONTON, ALTA.**

THE MIGHT OF MONEY

IS THE WAR OF

ATTRITION

(From T. P. O'Connor's Weekly,
July 24, 1915.)

Nothing is more surprising than the fact that we are surprised that a war loan of six hundred million pounds and more has been raised in this country in a few days and soon after an earlier loan of one hundred million pounds. We have reason to be satisfied, but there should be no surprise among people who have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the vast financial resources of the British empire. These resources are incalculable. They are so great that we could indulge in the luxury of a thousand million pounds a year war for several years without breaking ourselves; always, of course, provided that the people of the empire agreed to the war policy, and that our effective manhood held out both for destructive and productive purposes. You cannot carry on a war without both men to fight and munitions to supply, the fighters and munition transports, and all the other necessities of war, and the fighters and non-fighters with food, clothing, and the necessities of life.

It follows, therefore, that so long as our productive energies can keep pace with our destructive energies the war might be carried on indefinitely. This important fact is not yet fully realized. Many of us have yet to learn that the progress of this war is not determinable by attacks, and retreats, charges, sorties, or captures. Such things are not out of date, but they are of secondary importance. The determining factors in the great war are time and money.

If we had had a better plan, if we could have prevented the German invasion of Belgium, France and Russia. There are many reasons why it would have been better; but those reasons have very great bearing upon the ultimate outcome of the struggle. If Germany could use the territories invaded for the production of time, it would be a very different thing; but the temporary occupation of Belgium, and parts of France and Russia, has resulted in loss of time. By the grim irony of war Germany has crippled herself by every advance which has not resulted in a decisive victory. Her victories are in the nature of defeats. A decisive victory in this war has nothing whatever to do with the fall of capital cities or fortresses. Such events, looked at from the point of view of the ultimate aim of the war, are largely spectacular.

The destruction of an army would be a decisive victory; and it must be remembered that an army is not destroyed until it is no longer possible to add to its fighting strength. Germany has had no such victory. For nearly twelve months she has striven with mighty and brilliant effort, and great heroism to accomplish this necessary military act. She has failed utterly. She has not even destroyed the Belgian army—the smallest army of those opposing her.

At the same time the Allies have not destroyed the German or the Austrian armies. They may never do so in battle. The whole trend of the war would seem to indicate that that has never been their intention. Germany began the offensive actions of the war, and she has been allowed to maintain them. Hostilities may go on for months or even years, but Germany was defeated last September at the battle of the Marne. Ever since then she has been living upon her capital of men, materials, and time. She has been dashing her wealth to destruction against those walls of steel which stretch from the North Sea to the Alps, and from the Baltic to the Black Sea. And as surely as she has been using up her resources, living on her capital, so surely have her enemies been adding to theirs.

Part by accident and part by design this method of fighting has been imposed on Germany. It is called attrition; that is, a form of war which gradually wears away the power of your opponent. Germany knows by now that it is a particularly deadly method, for a nation surrounded by armies which refuse to be hustled out of their patriotic way to business. There were seventy-eight passengers on the trolley car which dropped fifteen feet into the subway excavation when the entire block on Seventh Avenue between 24th and 25th streets

also opposed to the central powers. Germany is eating up men and materials faster than she can produce them.

We have shown what this country can do in the way of war loans. Presently we shall show the outside world what we can do in the way of men. But just as we could double the size of Kitchener's army, if it were necessary, so we could double the extent of our war loans, and the latter without touching our capital, or calling upon the aid of the Dominions.

RUMORS OF AN EARLY PEACE

There may be much or little in the advices from over the sea to the effect that Germany has shot her bolt, that she is on her last legs, and that the Turks can last but a few weeks longer, but notwithstanding this it may be taken for granted that Lord Kitchener will not slacken any in his preparations for a vigorous and successful offensive. At this stage of the game there is nothing to be gained by hoping for an early peace. Those who thought at the beginning of the war that Germany would break down almost at once before the armies and nations arrayed against her, and who taught others so readily themselves disappointed, and have been a cause of disappointment to those who accepted their view. The people are prepared now for a long and hard war and notwithstanding all signs and all reports, the empire is arming on the assumption that its whole power must be exerted, not for months, but for years. If the end comes sooner so much the better, for there is no doubt what the end must be. This war will be fought out to a decisive finish, and those who have control of British military operations are zealous, above all, of having the people prepared for a long struggle so that they may govern themselves accordingly. There may be talk of peace, but big things are brewing in Britain.

JUST WATCH GERMANY TWISTING AND SQUIRMING

Berlin, Sept. 21, via London, Sept. 22.—Commanders of German submarines have been given strict orders, it has been learned authoritatively, that in case of doubt as to the intentions of liners, they are to take the safe course and permit the ship to escape rather than run the slight risk of error.

This order supplements the instructions of September 1, as communicated to the Washington government by Ambassador von Bernstorff. There is reason to believe the order is regular, and already known to Washington, but it probably was embodied in the message of instructions sent the German ambassador a few days ago. It is understood here that the United States already has been advised that various officers of the submarine which sank the Arabic agreed from observations taken while the submarine was on the surface, and through the periscope while it was submerged, that the Arabic was planning an attack. Nevertheless, officials concerned may be found willing to admit that the Arabic in war was acting innocently in spite of the suspicion attaching to her behavior and change of course. There is reason to believe the settlement of the question of responsibility may be reached along these lines.

SEVEN KILLED, 50 INJURED IN CAVE-IN IN NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 22.—Seven persons were killed by the accident to have been killed, and more than fifty others seriously injured today when a dynamite explosion in the excavation of the new Seventh Avenue subway caused a cave-in which engulfed a surface car and numerous pedestrians.

The accident occurred shortly before eight o'clock, and more than half of the injured were women and girls on their way to business. There were seventy-eight passengers on the trolley car which dropped fifteen feet into the subway excavation when the entire block on Seventh Avenue between 24th and 25th streets

collapsed. Although the car remained upright, it was partly buried under an avalanche of concrete, rails, timbers, and earth, and many of the passengers were severely crushed.

Persons who were in a large office building close to where the car went down said there was a great roar as the pavement and portions of the sidewalk sank. This was followed a moment later by the cries of the partially entombed passengers and of pedestrians who were either thrown into the excavation or knocked down.

Men and women smashed the car windows with their bare hands in an effort to escape, eyewitnesses said, while pedestrians who had been thrown into the hole struggled to avoid the falling debris and to gain the street level.

The cave-in broke water and gas mains and within a few minutes afterwards heavy discharges of gas and water threatened the lives of the 100 or more persons in the excavation. Prompt work by city employees in shutting off the flow of water and gas in the broken mains put an end to this danger.

Within an hour more than fifty injured persons had been removed from the scene. Two of these, a man and a woman, died en route to hospitals, and another woman was reported dying by surgeons.

A short time later the rescuers reached the worst part of the wreckage and the first body was recovered. Police and firemen later reported taking five dead from the cave-in.

After an inspection of the cave-in Mayor Mitchell said there had been seventy-eight persons in the wrecked surface car. He added that it was too early to suggest criminal responsibility, but that all subway construction work in the city will be inspected at once.

RED CROSS NOTES

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Tett from the head-quarters of the Red Cross Society in Calgary. It fully explains a necessary branch of the work, and one which should appeal to all Canadians.

"You are probably aware that at the present time the Dominion Government is much occupied in making arrangements for the care of convalescent Canadian soldiers returning to Canada who, through the nature of their wounds, will be unfit for further service, and will require careful medical attention for some time to come."

"A special Hospital Commission, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Senator Lougheed, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to deal with these arrangements, and an appeal has been issued to all Red Cross Branches, as well as to private individuals and committees organized for patriotic purposes, to assist the Commission in this work.

In response to the appeal the Alberta Provincial Branch, Canadian Red Cross Society, has been enabled, through the generosity of the Calgary Marting and Company, to purchase the Oyler Hotel, fully equipped and fitted up at a disposal of the Hospital Commission for the purposes of a Convalescent Home. This valiant home will be, for the time being, the only one of its kind in this area, and will be open to all Alberta convalescents desirous of returning to their own district. The Home will be under the control of the Military Authorities, who will provide the necessary medical staff, orderlies, etc., also the necessary medical and hospital equipment. The cost of maintenance, together with the expense of a matron and cook, being borne by the Alberta Provincial Branch, Canadian Red Cross Society, assisted by a small percentage grant from the Dominion Government.

"The Society feels that every possible effort must be made to ensure the usefulness and comfort of this Home, which is to be the means of restoring health and strength to our returned heroes, and where our own men, in training here, will also be cared for should accident or sickness befall them.

"We believe that many of our Branches and other contributing societies throughout the Province will be glad to help in this splendid work, which is essential to Provincial, of caring for our

sick and wounded soldiers. We appeal, therefore, to all our Branches and to all societies interested in the Red Cross to assist in whatever way they find most convenient towards the maintenance of this Home, either by forwarding supplies of eggs, butter, cheese, chickens, meat, vegetables, etc., where such are available, or by guaranteeing an equivalent sum of money for the purchase of these supplies.

"Should your Society or any person interested in the work contemplate forwarding supplies of any kind, produce, will you kindly hold these consignments until full shipping directions are received?"

"Yours faithfully,
M. PINKHAM,
Hon. Sec. Treasurer."

GEORGE F. COURT

(Waupaca, Wis., Republican)

George F. Court was born at Lyons, Wis., May 16, 1865. In 1883 he removed with his parents to Waupaca county and later to Waupaca, where he made his home until 1913, when he, with his family, moved to Bentley, Alberta, Canada.

On July 4, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances M. Bardwell, at Waukoma, by the Rev. Frank Miller. To this union there were born seven children, five of whom are living. Georgia and Ida having passed away in young childhood. He is survived by his wife and five children: Mrs. Etta Jarl, of Rural, Wis.; the Misses Metta, Frances, Florence, and Edgar, of Waupaca, and three brothers, Bert C. of Gale, Wis., Edgar C. of the town of Dayton, and Rev. O. of Osage, Iowa, and other relatives and friends.

On May 24th, 1913, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was an official member for many years. He was a member also of the M. W. A., and of the E. F. U.

He passed away Wednesday, Sept. 8th, 1915, at Bentley. A service was held from the home Friday, his pastor, Rev. A. D. Miller, officiating. The remains were brought to Waupaca, Wis., where the funeral was held from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. L. E. Shanks, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., conducted the service. Members of the M. W. A. and of the E. F. U. organizations rendered kindly services at both places. The remains were laid to rest in the family lot in the Fairview cemetery, where the children are interred, surrounded by a large company of sympathetic friends.

The members of the Record-Leader staff join other friends in extending the hand of sympathy in these hours of grief through bereavement.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Elder Lacombe Guardian:

Dear Sir: I was glad to see your article in a recent issue respecting noxious weeds. All this agitation in the newspapers is very timely, and if acted on by the farmers will save untold labor and loss.

Careless handling of threshing machines and wagons is a means of spreading our weeds, and can be remedied to a large extent by a little care.

The weed inspectors are being sent out this year with the object of reducing this evil, and with the co-operation of the farmers and machine men, will lessen the evil very greatly.

We have many weeds that are not general, and can be kept out by taking every precaution. The stink weed is all too common in some neighborhoods, but not yet general, and needs special watching. There is a little pod mustard, which, if not guarded, will become general. The Canadian thistle, and perennial sow-thistle, are both in our district, and will become the same curse if they are elsewhere if not carefully guarded. We are losing tens of thousands of dollars every year with ball mustard, so that we do not require these others. The Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan made the statement the other day that his province was losing this year \$26,000,000; through noxious

weeds. We are a young province, but are following Saskatchewan fast in this respect.

Yours truly,

GEORGE HUTTON,
Weed Inspector.

For the information of our readers we publish the regulations re noxious weeds and threshing machines.

"Every threshing machine, both inside and out, and all his wagon racks, immediately after threshing at each setting and before removing the machine or any part thereof to another setting,

"Every threshing machine shall clean the grain threshed by him, and when it is delivered to the owner it shall contain not more than 100 seeds of noxious weeds other than wild oats, in one thousand of grain, and all screenings containing seeds of noxious weeds shall be destroyed by the owner within five days after it is threshed or removed in closely woven and securely tied sacks.

"Every threshing machine shall display, in a prominent place upon his machine, a card containing this and the two preceding clauses, which card shall be furnished free upon application to the department."

THE NEXT IMMIGRATION BOOM

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October.

Wataskiwin—First Tuesday in October.

Stettler—Third Tuesday in October.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September.

Medicine Hat—Fourth Tuesday in October.

Macleod—First Tuesday in November.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—

Wataskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in November.

Stettler—Second Tuesday in December.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in November.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunition, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19

Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave

Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. F. H. Schooley, N. G. Goo, Baker, R. S.

WHY THE GERMANS WOULD LIKE TO FORCE THEIR WAY TO CALAIS

ONLY 57 MILES FROM GERMAN FRONT TO DOVER

Would Rather be in Calais than Paris, for once there the Invasion of England would be a Possibility, but Their Chances of Penetrating Solid Defence are Very Small

Only fifty-seven miles separate the German army on the western frontier from the English Channel, which would rather be in Calais than in Paris, for once there the invasion of England would become a possibility. Whether it could be done at present is uncertain, but it would be attempted. It is on this account that from Dunkirk to Calais, a distance of some nineteen miles, the British have concentrated a solid British army. It is by no means a front; it is a solid mass of troops and fortifications, and the Germans would have to penetrate the front before they could get to the sea, and other upon the French army to the south.

It is generally understood that if the Austro-German alliance can hold out, Germany will be compelled to attack. Therefore, you must either charge of a pilot with a map of the mine fields before him, or he would be court-martialed.

Unless these mine fields can be cleared, the big guns of Calais would be useless, but mine fields can be cleared, as has been proved by the operations in the Dardanelles. This may be done, but it is a difficult task, and requires the expenditure of a large amount of time and labour.

The British navy is the largest in the world, the possibility of it being put out of action was hardly considered.

Before the war began it was not supposed that any invasion of England would be possible until the British navy was destroyed, and since the British navy is the largest in the world, the possibility of it being put out of action was hardly considered.

It is now evident, however, since the beginning of the war that Germany has guns capable of hurling a ton of metal a distance of more than 26 miles, because when Germany has a gun that can drop a shell from Calais to Dover, and some miles beyond.

However, Germany will have to win a naval victory before she can get to Calais, and once established in Calais she will have to face attacks.

Sir Conan Doyle, in his article on "Ghosts of War," says that the first of these guns firmly placed at Calais, and not only dropping shells into Dover, but commanding the English Channel, would be able to sweep the entire side of holding Calais becomes apparent.

The prospect of a gun hitting a ship twenty odd miles away does not appear great until one understands how the range is obtained. By means of boating, buying the range may be as possible as shooting an arrow at the target got was on land. Control of the Channel has been secured long enough for the Germans to set up their guns, and destroy the mines that now protect it, other mines could be sown, and guarded by a submarine patrol and mine sweepers.

While so far as we know, outrange by several miles the most powerful naval

Plundering Belgium

German Robbers Made a Clean Job in Sacking Belgium

The German Crown Prince stole pictures from a French chateau, the German Emperor's picture from a steaming horses and furniture and goods of all kinds from Belgium. It is only to be expected, like master like man, of course.

Particulars of the thefts from Belgium are contained in the 13th report of the committee of enquiry.

Using on behalf of the Belgian government the German outrages in the conquered country. A copy supplied the committee by the chief of staff, adjutant general for Belgium, in Canada discloses that Germany has practically wiped out all the French, and all the best horses in the country. Those farmers who refused to offer their animals for sale to the Germans were tortured before their eyes. Raw materials and manufactured goods, cotton, oil, lumber and coal, were taken on in wholesale fashion, so that the economic life of the country is paralyzed. Over 100,000 francs worth of raw and manufactured goods have been "removed" without even a pretence at payment. Even children and old men have been gathered from the roads and conveyed into Germany. All these seizures have been verified by the commission of inquiry.

Veritable armadas of ships, amounting to a large "importation" of Belgian stock for auction, accompanied the report.

The committee also declare that these requisitions will throw thousands of workmen out of employment and leave them in absolute starvation. No doubt such a situation exists in Northern France if we had any means of knowing what is happening there—Vancouver World.

Scope of the Red Cross

This Worthy Society Should be Endowed in a Permanent Way

The scope of the Red Cross is practically unlimited. The idea of universal charity and brotherhood among all humanity is capable of indefinite extension. The war has been like an immense microscope which has revealed Red Cross opportunities in increasing magnitudes.

The primary intention of the founder of the Red Cross was to give the wounded the benefit of the battlefield immediately attention.

The Red Cross now aims not only to treat the wounded in the actual field, but to help the sick and disabled to complete health in barracks and convalescent hospitals. It has further extended its scope to include prisoners of war and to help the sick and disabled in all countries. In Canada, any other class in this district. The fall of 1914 saw a general tightening of the Red Cross belt, which was probably applied to the farmer, but which were closer and mortgages were reduced or wiped off completely.

At the same time, the Red Cross was asked to help the farmer, but which were closer and mortgages were reduced or wiped off completely.

Ordinarily a winter may travel through the country, but the Red Cross

is a permanent one. The movement is a great one, and its aim is to help the handicapped of all kinds will be felt even by the manufacturers and increase its importance.

The success and prosperity are a great measure of the Red Cross

and its success and prosperity are a decisive index of our capacity for universal sympathy.

The Red Cross which confronts the public to endow this worthy society in a permanent way. The movement is a great one, and its aim is to help the handicapped of all kinds will be felt even by the manufacturers and increase its importance.

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**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

With the approaching of winter days we are prepared to serve you with best winter goods, made from the best materials. We have a large assortment of Ladies' and Men's Wear, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and Hardware, at the lowest prices.

Peerless Satin

Peerless Satin is guaranteed not to cut or tear. Colors are black, navy, white, pale blue, pink, brown. 36 inches wide. Per yard.....\$1.50

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

We have the well known Watson Underwear in single and combination garments. We consider this is the best underwear on the market. At a very reasonable price.

Single garments from.....35c to \$1.50
Combinations for.....75c to 3.50

Ladies' Sweaters

We have a good assortment of Ladies' all wool Sweaters in all the leading shades. Prices are from \$1.75 to \$5.00



Ladies' Winter Coats

Our Winter Coats are made of good heavy weight material such as Frieze Cloth, Zebeline Cloth, Curl Cloth, well tailored, in the new and up to date styles. Now is the time to select while there is a good assortment.

Furs! Furs!

We are showing a good range of Furs in Mink Sets, Marmot, Sable and Rat in Muffs and Stoles, at specially low prices.

Men's Department

Our Winter Rubbers are all in and we still carry the famous Maltese Cross Vulcanized Rubbers. These goods are all first quality (no seconds or punched goods) and all made by the new vulcanized process.



We carry lumbermen's rubbers in moccasin overs, one buckle and two buckle gum, and two buckle snap proof, for men and boys; and 12-inch leather top, snap proof foot, for men.

Low cloth rubbers for men and boys. One buckle two buckle, three buckle and four buckle cloth arctics for men. Also the rolled edge and railroad arctics for men.

Jack buck and moose moccasins, German sox, sheep lined moccasins, fancy mackinaw, black mackinaw coats for men and boys, fur coats, fur collar coats and cloth overcoats, and heavy wool pants, all at prices that defy competition.

Winter caps at all prices from.....50c to \$1.50

GROCERY DEPT.....

2 cans Tomatoes.....	25c	Special Ketchup per bottle.....	25c	Chase & Sandbourne Coffee.....	50c	Crisco per tin.....	30c
Coru per tin.....	10c	Swift's Bacon, sliced, per lb.....	35c	Blue Ribbon Coffee.....	45c	Braid's Ideal Coffee, 3 lbs for.....	\$1.00
Pea per tin.....	10c	Swift's Hams per lb.....	25c	10 lbs Onions for.....	25c	Braid's Big Four per lb.....	40c
Beans per tin.....	10c	Good Bacon per lb.....	25c	100 lb sack Onions.....	\$2.00	Braid's Best per lb.....	50c
Cranberries per lb.....	15c	Bargains in Hams, per lb.....	16c	Good Cheese per lb.....	22c		

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices**

The De Zeng Electric Retinoscope

The De Zeng Electric Retinoscope is the last word in Optical Instruments. Without a doubt the Best Instrument ever invented for eye testing. It gives positive results where other instruments fail.

His brother, the De Zeng Electric Ophthalmoscope is designed to examine the interior of the eye and discover diseased conditions.

We have added these two instruments to our optical equipment, and intend to give our friends, and customers the opportunity to satisfy themselves regarding the condition of their eyesight. The examination is FREE, and does not put any person under obligation to buy glasses. As far as we know it is the first time this offer has ever been made in Alberta.

If you feel there is anything wrong with your sight, don't hesitate to avail yourself of this FREE EXAMINATION. If you are wearing glasses and have any doubt regarding them a few minutes will decide the question. It makes no difference who fitted your glasses. Any information to better your sight will be cheerfully given.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON
Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Royal Bank Building
Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Len Beatty of Banff was in town Wednesday

Stores will be closed on Monday the 11th, Thanksgiving Day

There will be special music at the Thanksgiving Services in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday

Rev. J. A. Knight, of Drumheller and Munson, is a guest at the home of Mrs. H. Summer Stent

Harry Parker, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Parker, left for Calgary on Monday, having joined the Canadian contingent recruiting there.

J. R. Knight, of Edmonton, Socialist Organizer for the Province of Alberta, will lecture at the Court Theatre on Wednesday Oct. 13th, at 8 p.m. Everybody invited. Questions cheerfully answered.

Thus Ogilvie, of Belle Plain, Iowa, who is developing a splendid farm near Lacombe, left on Monday with Miss Ogilvie for his home in the States, having completed his season's work here. Mr. Ogilvie will be back next Spring.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges, with thanks, the sewing and knitting done for them by the ladies of Wittenberg. The Society also wishes to thank the driver of the Rimney stage for carrying their parcels free of charge.

L. G. Cook, for several years with F. E. McLeod, left on Friday for Calgary, having accepted a position with the Imperial Dry Goods Co., of that city. The citizens of Lacombe are sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. Cook, who have made many friends during their sojourn here.

Claude Francis Stent, of Trinity College, Toronto, second son of Mrs. H. Summer Stent, has successfully passed his examination, taking his degree of B.A., also gaining certificate for oratory. Many Lacombe citizens will remember him, as he was on the staff of the Merchants' Bank here nine years ago.

Dr. Shute, who is now a Captain in His Majesty's forces, was in town on Monday getting his affairs in shape before sailing for France. His contingent leaves for the front in a few days. His office will not be closed during his absence. Dr. Gilchrist, of Edmonton, taking charge of the practice. Dr. Gilchrist is a well qualified dentist, with several years experience in Chicago, and later in business in Edmonton.

The Epworth League held an other very interesting meeting in the Methodist Church on Monday evening. Mr. Scragg was the speaker of the evening, and gave some very enlightening thoughts to the meeting people. There will be no meeting held by this society on Monday evening on account of the holiday Thanksgiving Day. The meetings in future promise to be of more than ordinary interest. Some will be of an educational nature and will be illustrated by lantern slides. A variety of subjects will be taken up

from time to time, notice of which will be given in good time

BORN

EVERTS.—At Spruceville, on Oct. 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Everts, a daughter.

SCRAGG.—At the Methodist Parsonage, on Friday, October 1, to Rev. E. T. and Mrs. Scragg, a daughter.

METCALFE.—At Blackfalds, on October 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Metcalfe, Red Deer, a daughter.

SOUTHWARD.—At Spruceville, on Tuesday, October 5th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Southward, a daughter.

FISH.—At Rosedale, Lacombe, on October 6, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Fish, triplets, all girls.

NEW LIEUT-GOVERNORS

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—While no orders-in-council making the appointments have yet been passed it is practically certain that Dr. Brett, of Banff, and R. S. Lake, former member of parliament for Qu'Appelle, will be the next lieutenant-governors of Alberta and Saskatchewan, respectively. Dr. Brett, it is stated here, has already been proffered and accepted the Alberta post, while R. S. Lake has the refusal of the lieutenant-governorship of Saskatchewan. It is understood that he will accept and that both appointments will be made as soon as the terms of the present occupants of the posts expire.

CANADIANS IN FIRING LINE

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Advices received by the militia department state that the second Canadian division, which left Shorncliffe some three weeks ago is now on the firing line, and has been occupying front trenches since Saturday last. The Canadian divisions have not been very actively engaged in the big British and French drive of the past few days, as their part of the line was already well advanced and the offensive movement to gain ground was further to the south. It is not expected, therefore, that the Canadians will fight to any large extent in the casualty lists from the present fighting.

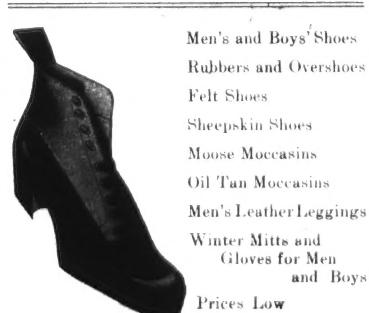
Anything in Your Eye?

Many people who come to us for eye examination imagine that there is some foreign substance in their eyes. It is hard to convince them sometimes, that those gritty, sandy, scratchy, irritating conditions are symptoms and effects due to refractive errors which can usually be corrected by the use of properly fitted glasses.

"Let us take the 'grit' out of your eyes."

**Denike & Bulger
Optometrists and Jewelers**
LACOMBE ALBERTA

New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes

Rubbers and Overshoes

Felt Shoes

Sheepskin Shoes

Moose Moccasins

Oil Tan Moccasins

Men's Leather Leggings

Winter Mitts and

Gloves for Men
and Boys

Prices Low

L. PETERKA

Opposite Titsworth's Furniture Store Lacombe